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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON

FOS-17 JULY 14, 1938

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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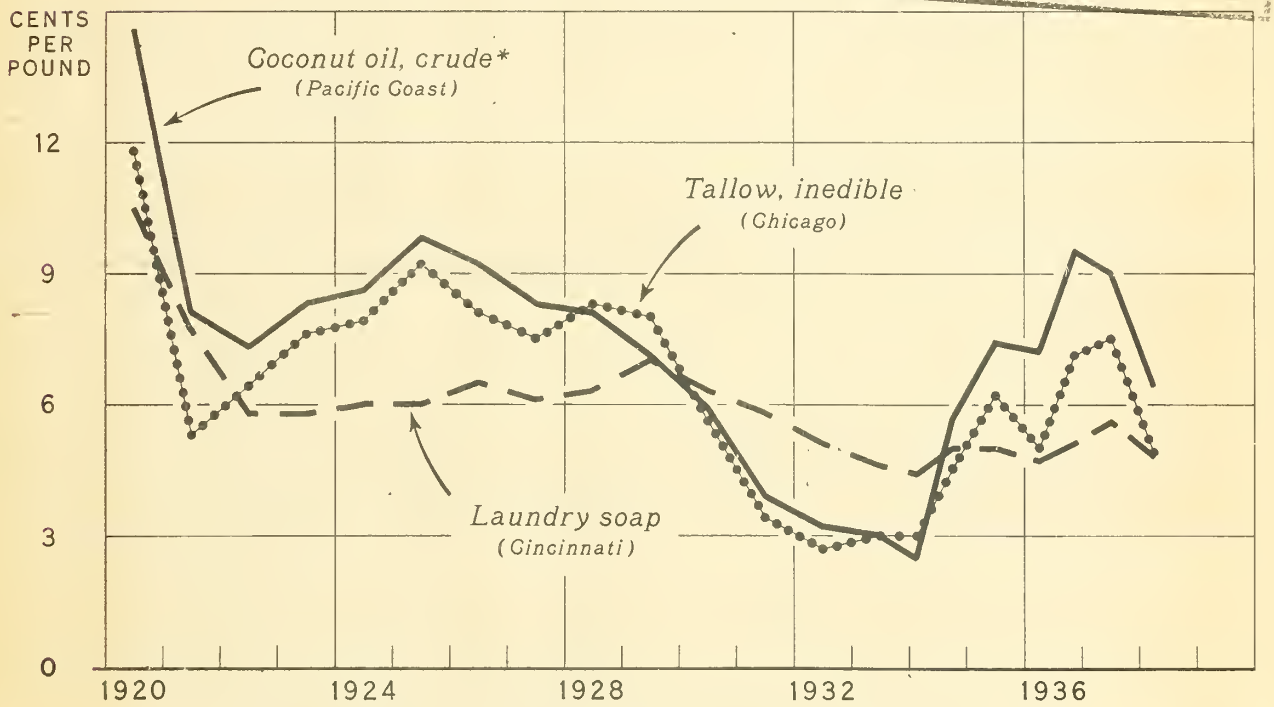
PRICES OF COCONUT OIL, TALLOW, AND LAUNDRY SOAP, 1920 TO DATE



* INCLUDES 3 CENTS TAX ON FIRST DOMESTIC PROCESSING, BEGINNING JUNE 1934

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 34441 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Table 1.-Price per pound of specified fats and oils, average January-June, monthly May and June, 1937 and 1938

Fat or oil	1937			1938		
	Average Jan.-June	May	June	Average Jan.-June	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Domestic prices						
Butter, 92 score, N.Y.	33.4	32.3	30.9	29.2	26.4	25.9
Oleomargarine, domestic vegetable, Chicago	16.3	16.4	15.4	15.2	14.8	15.4
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	12.3	11.9	11.9	8.4n	8.1n	8.4n
Lard, refined, Chicago	13.2	12.9	13.2	9.7	9.2	9.4
Lard compounds, Chicago	13.6	13.2	13.4	10.3	10.2	10.2
Coconut oil, edible, N.Y.	10.3	9.2	8.1	6.0	6.2	5.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, fob S.E. mills	9.5	8.9	8.2n	6.8	7.0	6.8n
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y.,N.Y.	10.8	10.5	10.0		8.1	
Soybean oil, refined, N.Y.	12.2	12.3	11.4	8.8	8.6	8.5
Peanut oil, domestic, refined,N.Y.	13.3	13.2n	12.8n	10.1	10.1	9.9
Rape oil, refined, N.Y.	12.0	12.5	12.7	11.6	11.2	10.4
Oleo oil, No. 1, N.Y.	13.3	12.5	12.8	9.1	8.5	8.5
Oleostearine, barrels, N.Y.	10.3	9.6	9.5	6.9	6.0	6.1
Corn oil, refined, N.Y.	12.7	12.4	12.0	9.7	9.6	9.6
Olive oil, edible, N.Y.	31.9n	32.5n	32.0n	27.0	25.6	25.3
Teaseed oil, crude, N.Y.	12.2	10.1	9.6	7.8	7.1	6.6
Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast	7.6	6.3	5.6	3.4	3.1	2.9
Tallow, inedible, Chicago	8.6	8.2	8.2	4.9	4.4	4.6
Grease, house, N.Y.	8.5	8.3	8.1	4.4	3.9	4.0
Palm oil, crude, N.Y.	6.6	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.5	4.0
Olive oil foots, barrels, N.Y.	11.6	11.4n	11.2n	8.7	8.3	7.9
Palm-kernel oil, denatured, N.Y.	7.0	6.0	5.8	4.1	4.2	4.2
Babassu oil, tanks, N.Y.	1/10.4	2/9.8	2/8.9	6.6n	6.4n	6.3n
Sardine oil, tanks, Pacific Coast	6.9	6.9n	6.9n	5.5	4.9	4.8
Linseed oil, raw, Minneapolis	10.3	10.9	10.6	9.3	8.9	8.2
Tung oil, drums, Atlantic Coast	14.6	13.8	13.1	13.2	11.4	10.9
Perilla oil, drums, N.Y.	11.6	11.5	11.3	10.7	10.3	9.9
Soybean oil, crude, fob mills	9.4	9.0	8.2	5.9	5.7	5.2
Menhaden oil, crude, fob Baltimore	5.5	5.6n	5.8n	4.7	4.7n	4.1n
Foreign prices 3/						
Cotton oil, crude, naked, Hull	6.5	6.6	6.1	4.0	3.9	4/3.8
Copra, Resecada, Philippines	3.9	3.1	2.8		4/1.4	
Palm-kernel oil, crude, Hull	6.8	6.0	5.6	4.3	4.1	4/3.9
Whale oil, crude, No.1, Rotterdam	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.3	3.3	4/3.1
Tallow beef, fair-fine, London	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.4	4/4.3
Linseed oil, naked, Hull	6.3	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.3	4/4.9

1/ Average for 5 months. 2/ Futures.
3/ Converted to U.S. cents per pound at currently monthly rates of exchange.
4/ Preliminary.

FATS USED IN SOAP

The reported use of fats and oils in the manufacture of soap in 1937 was about 1,660,000,000 pounds. This was more than for any other year reported except 1929, when about 1,700,000,000 pounds were used. There was little change, compared with 1936, in the relative proportions of the three major groups of fats and oils used in soap. The most important shifts in individual oils within the groups were in palm-kernel oil and palm oil. One hundred twelve million pounds of palm-kernel oil were used in soap in 1937, compared with 26 million pounds in 1936. The quantity of palm oil used was almost double that in 1936. (See table 2.)

The increased use of palm-kernel oil was practically offset by a decrease in the volume of coconut oil used in soap. These are quick-lathering oils. In the slow-lathering group the increase in palm oil was practically offset by a decrease in the quantity of inedible tallow used.

Total disappearance, for all purposes, of inedible tallow, coconut, palm-kernel, and palm oils in the first quarter of 1938 was 15 percent less than in the corresponding quarter of 1937.

During the first quarter of the calendar year 1938, domestic production from domestic and imported materials of these four major fats used in soap was about 14 percent larger than in the first quarter of 1937. But stocks as of March 31 were about 30 percent larger than a year ago and slightly larger than on March 31, 1936.

Total imports of these four fats were about 14 percent smaller in the first quarter of 1938 than in the corresponding quarter of 1937.

The Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers recently reported domestic soap production for the first quarter of 1938 more than one-third larger than in the final quarter of 1937 and only 11 percent below the first quarter of 1937, when peak production for recent years had been reached by the soap industry.

Soap imports and exports are relatively unimportant. Imports were slightly less in 1937 than in 1936, being less than 4 million pounds in each year. Soap exports totaled more than 32.5 million pounds in 1937, compared with almost 28 million pounds in 1936, and 27 million pounds in 1935.

Prices

Prices of tallow and grease were slightly higher and of coconut oil slightly lower in June than in May. Average prices of the principal soap fats, however, were about the same in these 2 months. Prices in the first half of this year were about 40 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1937, and only slightly lower than in January - June 1936. (See table 1.)

Wholesale prices of soap tend to fluctuate less widely than the price of soap materials. In the first half of 1938 the price of laundry soap at Cincinnati averaged about 13 percent lower than a year earlier.

Materials - source and availability

BACKGROUND.- The soap industry is one of the largest industrial consumers of fats and oils in the United States, using about 1-1/2 billion pounds annually. From 70 to 75 percent of the saponifiable materials used in soap is domestically produced, while 25 to 30 percent, made up largely of quick lathering hard oils, is of foreign origin.

Major shifts since 1904 in types of soap fats consumed are (1) a decline and recovery in the use of animal fats; (2) an increase up to 1916 in the consumption of cottonseed oil in soap, followed by its decline and practical disappearance from the soap kettle; (3) an increase in the percentage contributed by quick lathering hard oils from 1912 to 1923; (4) a pronounced expansion in the consumption of palm oil, followed by sharp decreases in 1935 and 1936 when a large volume of palm oil was used in food products. [1]

Supplies

Generous supplies of tallow and grease are in prospect and reports from the Philippines indicate exceptionally heavy arrivals of copra. On the other hand, reduction of the domestic cotton crop will mean a smaller supply of cotton oil refining foots.

Tallow

From 90 to 95 percent of the supply of inedible tallow is used in soap. This fat accounts for 30 to 40 percent of all saponifiable materials consumed in soap making.

Apparent production of inedible tallow in the first quarter of 1938 was 27 million pounds larger than a year earlier. It is expected that total production for the year may exceed the 625 million pounds produced in 1937. The estimate of increased production is based on the Bureau's report that the number of cattle slaughtered during the second half of the year may total about the same as in the second half of 1937, but the weights of the cattle slaughtered probably will be heavier than a year ago.

Stocks of inedible tallow on March 31 were more than 30 million pounds larger than on March 31, 1937, but were smaller than on the corresponding date in any other year since 1933. Imports of tallow are generally negligible, but due to reduced domestic supplies, imports rose sharply in 1934 and 1935. Since that time imports have been negligible. The excise tax of 3 cents per pound in addition to the duty of one-half cent per pound was placed on imported tallow by the Revenue Act of 1936, effective August 21, 1936.

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[1] For more detailed analysis see FOS-6, Aug. 16, 1937.

Grease

Production of grease was about the same in the first quarter of the year as in the corresponding period of 1937. It is probable, however, that production for the 6 months, April to September, may be somewhat larger than last year, since the Bureau reports that slaughter supplies of hogs for the remainder of the 1937-38 marketing year, ending September 30, will be larger than supplies last summer. Stocks of grease on hand March 31 were larger than on the corresponding date in any of the 3 preceding years.

Domestic vegetable oils

Production of domestic vegetable oils has been sharply higher in the 1937-38 crushing season than in immediately preceding years, due principally to the large cottonseed crop and the record supplies of vegetable oil foots.

Crop Board reports indicate that the acreage of cotton under cultivation on July 1, was 22 percent less than on the same date in 1937, that the acreage of soybeans for harvest is 9.8 percent higher than in 1937, and the acreage of peanuts 10.7 percent higher than on July 1 last year. Production of flaxseed for the 1938 season was indicated as of July 1 at 7,631,000 bushels compared with an estimate of 7,622,000 bushels made on the corresponding date a year ago for the crop of 1937. The final estimate of the 1937 crop was reported in December at 6,974,000 bushels.

The available supply of these domestic vegetable oils is of importance to the soap industry only insofar as they release a larger volume of cheaper fats for use in soap, and as they augment the supplies of refining foots. Insignificant amounts of soybean, peanut, corn, and linseed oils are used in soap.

Marine animal oils

Hydrogenated fish and whale oils in addition to tallow, palm oil, and greases, are sources of hard slow-lathering soap materials. Consumption of marine animal oils in soap has increased each year since 1934, and in 1937 accounted for 11 percent of the total saponifiable materials used. More whale oil than fish oil was used in 1931, but less in each year since then. Use of fish oils in 1937 was slightly less than in 1936, but the use of whale oil increased from 33 million pounds to 65 million pounds.

Available supplies of whale oil on hand were larger than have been available in recent years. Even though closer supervision over the operation of whaling expeditions under the American flag has been provided for, it is probable that again in 1938-39 more whaling will be carried on under the American flag than in recent years prior to the season of 1937-38. Thus, there is a probability that if the whaling season proves to be a good one "domestic production" may be continued on the high level of 1937-38.

Imports of whale oil were large in 1937, amounting to 55 million pounds, but dropped to only 3 million pounds from January through March this year.

Stocks of whale oil amounted to 82 million pounds on March 31, slightly lower than on March 31, 1937, but larger than in any preceding year since 1931.

Imported oils

About 20 percent of imported materials going into soap is quick lathering hard oils - coconut, palm-kernel and babassu oils. From 5 to 10 percent is contributed by palm oil, a slow-lathering material. Imported whale oil is also utilized in soap.

Coconut oil and palm-kernel oil

Reports from the Philippines indicate that arrivals of copra have been exceptionally heavy in Manila and Cebu and that an unusually good crop is expected for the year unless low prices discourage production.

Consumption of coconut oil in the United States increased steadily from 554 million pounds in 1932 to a peak of 637 million in 1936, which was only slightly below the high levels of 1929 and 1930. In 1937 there was a sharp drop to 493 million pounds resulting from increased consumption of domestic fats and oils. Consumption during the first 3 months of this year was slightly under the same period in 1937. Stocks of coconut oil on December 31 were over twice as large as a year earlier and were the heaviest on record since September 30, 1934. While slightly more than half of domestic consumption of coconut oil in 1937 was in soap, compared with only 41 percent in 1936, the percentage of total saponifiable materials used in soap manufacture contributed by coconut oil dropped from 18 to 14 percent. (See table 2.) This reduction was balanced by a sharp increase in the use of palm-kernel oil.

In conjunction with smaller disappearance and larger stocks, prices of coconut oil have declined, the average January-June 1938 being 3.4 cents per pound plus 3 cents processing tax, compared with 7.6 cents per pound plus 3 cents processing tax, January-June 1937. (See table 1.)

In 1937, 112 million pounds of palm-kernel oil were used in soap manufacture, compared with only 26 million pounds in 1936. About 40 million pounds of total supplies in 1937 were crushed in the United States from imported kernels. The remainder of the supply was foreign crushed oil.

Babassu oil

Of the 32 million pounds of babassu oil consumed in the United States in 1937, 34 percent was used in the soap industry, but this accounted for only 1 percent of all saponifiable materials used in soap manufacture.

Both babassu oil and kernels are bound on the free list under a 3-year trade agreement with Brazil, which became effective January 1, 1936. While the potential supply of babassu nuts is understood to be large, actual commercial development of the industry apparently has not made great progress.

Palm oil

Palm oil has been imported in increasingly large volume since 1934. This is in spite of an excise tax of 3 cents per pound which has been effective continuously since May 10, 1934, on the first domestic processing of palm oil except when used in the manufacture of tin and terne plate. Imports in the first 4 months of 1938 were 98 million pounds, only 14 million pounds less than in the same period of 1937. Total imports during 1937 amounted to 411 million pounds.

From 1931 to 1934 an average of about 75 percent of palm oil supplies was used in soap, but in 1935, 1936, and 1937 a much larger proportion was used in vegetable cooking fats. In 1937, use in soap exceeded use in edible products, accounting for 40 percent of total disappearance. This was 8 percent of total saponifiable materials used in soap.

Foreign soap production

Important developments in foreign soap production have taken place in Japan, Germany, and Russia.

Japanese soap production is reported to have more than doubled since 1930, the largest increase being in laundry soap. The expansion was facilitated by rapid development in hardened fish oils, which now account for more than half of Japanese consumption of soap fats. About one-third of Japanese soap materials, of which beef tallow, rosin, and palm oil are the largest items, are supplied from abroad. Japanese imports of glycerin have dropped sharply, amounting in 1936 to less than 2 percent of 1932 imports.

In Germany, shortage of natural soap materials has severely handicapped soap manufacturers in the past few years, necessitating use of various substitutes and fillers, particularly sodium silicate and starch, to spread existing oil supplies and an intensive search for new oil raw materials. Among the latter are grape skin and seed oil, tall oil from paper mill sulphite liquor, and fatty acids from coffee grounds. Domestic production of oilseeds also has been stimulated, and whaling expeditions have been begun to augment domestic supplies of edible fats and thus release other fats for soap manufacture.

In Russia, the soap industry has been extended to include crushing, refining, fat-splitting, glycerin recovery, hydrogenation, and synthesis. Much scientific research is reported. From 70 to 75 percent of the total use of fats in the Soviet soap industry are sunflower and cottonseed oils. Fish oils, blubber, tallow, and coconut oil are also used. Per capita consumption of soap in Russia is said to have tripled in the past few years.

Table 2.- Soap: Materials used in manufacture, classified according to soap making characteristics, 1935-37

Fats and oils, and rosin	Materials used in manufacture			Percentage of saponifiable material		
	1935	1936	1937 1/	1935	1936	1937 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hard oils:						
Slow lathering -						
Inedible tallow	663	660	614	41	38	34
Whale and fish oils 2/	138	161	189	8	9	11
Greases	98	99	94	6	6	5
Palm oil	87	78	141	5	4	8
Other 3/	2	1	1			
Total	989	998	1,039	60	57	58
Quick lathering -						
Coconut oil	230	307	252	14	18	14
Palm-kernel oil	37	26	112	2	1	6
Babassu oil		9	14	-	1	1
Total	267	343	378	16	20	21
Soft oils:						
Cottonseed foots and other foots 4/	191	183	183	12	11	10
Olive foots and inedible oil 4/	33	26	19	2	2	1
Other	24	28	40	1	2	2
Total	248	236	242	15	14	13
Total fats and oils	1,504	1,578	1,659	91	91	92
Rosin	139	148	136	9	9	8
Total saponifiable materials	1,643	1,726	1,795	100	100	100

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Hydrogenated.

3/ Percentages for other oils averaged from .1 to .3 of 1 percent.

4/ Estimated, and includes some miscellaneous materials (as red oil from animal fats).

Compiled as follows:
Fats and oils, Bureau of the Census; foots based on "foots, including loss".
Rosin, Naval Stores Report, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.
Percentages computed from table.

Table 3.- Price per pound of specified soap oils, rosin, and soap, by months, 1937-38

Description	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Coconut oil, crude 1/													
1937	12.0n	11.2n	11.6n	10.9	9.3	8.6	8.1	7.5	7.2n	7.4	7.0	6.7	9.0
1938	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.1								
Palm-kernel oil, denatured, N.Y.													
1937	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	7.8n	8.0n	7.7n	7.5n	9.0
1938	7.2n	7.2n	7.1n	7.0	7.2								
Palm oil, crude, N.Y.													
1937	9.8n	9.9n	9.6	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.3n	7.8	7.5n	7.2	7.0n	8.6
1938	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.5								
Tallow, ined., Chicago													
1937	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.5	6.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	7.5
1938	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.4								
Sardine oil, Pac.Cst.													
1937	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.2	6.9n	6.9n	5.9	5.3	4.8n	4.7n	4.8	4.9	6.0
1938	5.5	6.0	6.2	5.4	4.9								
Cottonseed oil, crude: fob S.E. mills													
1937	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.5n	8.9	8.2n	8.0n	7.0n	6.2n	6.1n	6.0	5.9	8.0
1938	6.2	6.7	7.0n	6.9	7.0								
Olive oil, foots, N.Y.													
1937	10.9	12.5	12.0n	11.6n	11.4n	11.2n	11.2n	11.1n	10.8n	10.6	10.1	9.8	11.1
1938	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.3								
Rosin, K grade, N.Y.													
1937	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3
1938	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0								
Soap, laundry, Cincin.													
1937	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6
1938 2/	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8									

1/ Pacific Coast.

2/ Beginning January 1938, reported as a composite price and no market given.

Compiled as follows: Oils and rosin - Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, average of quotations for Saturdays during the month. Tallow - National Provisioner, average of weekly quotations during the month. Soap - Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Bulletins.

For rates of duty and excise taxes on the above fats and oils, see table 155 in Fats, Oils, and Oleaginous Raw Materials, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin No. 59, May 1937.

For prices in earlier years, see tables 1, 6, 7, 13, 16, 19, and 21 in FOS-6, August 1937.

In this table the excise tax of 3 cents per pound has been added to the reported price of coconut, palm, and palm-kernel oils.

Table 4.- Major fats used in soap: Factory production, January - March, and stocks March 31, United States, 1936-38

Fat or oil	Factory production Jan.-Mar.			Stocks, Mar. 31		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
	Mil. lb	Mil. lb	Mil. lb	Mil. lb	Mil. lb	Mil. lb
From domestic materials:						
Tallow, inedible	1/ 122	1/ 169	1/ 196	291	195	226
Fish and whale oil	49	29	39	191	203	166
Grease 2/	70	79	80	63	52	67
Vegetable oil foots 3/	--	--	--	72	45	58
Total	241	276	315	618	496	517
From imported materials:						
Coconut oil, crude	70	62	75	148	76	210
Palm oil	--	--	--	89	102	158
Palm-kernel oil	4/ 0	4/ 8	4/ 1	20	18	16
Babassu oil	15	8	12	5	4	7
Total	85	78	88	262	200	391
Grand total 5/	326	354	403	880	696	908

1/ Apparent production.
2/ Excludes wool and recovered grease.
3/ Includes cottonseed, olive, and other vegetable oil foots, and red oil.
4/ Oil equivalent of imported kernels.
5/ Does not include other unnamed oils used in soap.

Compiled and computed from Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, annual, and quarterly mimeographed reports.

Stocks of coconut, palm, and palm-kernel oils are crude plus refined converted to crude. Babassu oil is reported as a total in 1936 and 1937, 1938 stocks are crude and refined totaled without conversion.

The items included in this table are, of course also used for purposes other than soap production.

Figures rounded to million without adjustment to totals.

Table 5.- Specified oils: Production, net imports, stocks at end of period, and apparent disappearance, 1935-37

Year	Factory production	Net imports	Stocks, end of period	Apparent disap- pearance	Percentage used in soap
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent
Coconut oil, crude					
1935	252,841	341,078	153,455	629,691	36
1936	258,383	304,320	75,873	640,286	48
1937 1/	266,420	328,353	177,209	493,437	51
Jan.-Mar.	61,945	76,486	75,665	138,658	
1938 1/					
Jan.-Mar.	74,656	89,313	210,313	130,865	
Palm-kernel oil and palm-kernels in terms of oil					
1935		81,103	30,261	55,203	67
1936		32,490	12,583	50,168	53
1937 1/		174,087	41,881	149,789	74
Jan.-Mar.		32,862	18,251	27,194	
1938 1/					
Jan.-Mar.		1,330	16,219	26,992	
Palm oil, crude					
1935		297,579	69,528	305,020	29
1936		338,789	93,795	314,522	25
1937 1/		411,112	154,971	349,936	40
Jan.-Mar.		81,555	101,687	73,663	
1938 1/					
Jan.-Mar.		75,376	157,825	72,522	

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled as follows:

Production and stocks - Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils. Stocks are crude plus refined converted to crude, using the following: Coconut 0.94; palm-kernel oil 0.93.

Trade figures - Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. For palm oil, edible and inedible imports are not separately reported. For palm-kernel oil, net imports of oil are added to oil equivalent of imported kernels to compute disappearance.

Apparent disappearance computed from table.

Table 6.-Tallow, inedible: Apparent production, net imports, stocks end of period, and consumption, 1935-38

Year	Apparent production 1/	Net imports	Stocks, end of period	Factory consumption	Percentage used in soap
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent
1935	441,682	245,851	295,660	718,357	92
1936	608,227	66,124	244,037	725,974	91
1937 2/	624,878	2,968	195,917	675,966	91
Jan.-Mar.	168,943	579	195,268	218,291	
1938 2/					
Jan.-Mar.	196,268	183	225,972	166,396	

1/ Estimates of apparent production are computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Figures are based on factory consumption, trade, and corrected for changes in stocks, because factory production figures do not include considerable quantities produced on farms and by small local butcheries and meat markets.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled as follows:
Trade figures - Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.
Factory consumption and stocks - Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.

Table 7.-Soap: Imports and exports, 1935-37

Year	Imports				Exports			
	Castile	Toilet	All other	Total	Toilet or fancy	Laundry	All other 1/	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1935	2,038	355	19,849	2/ 22,442	7,637	12,134	7,350	27,121
1936	1,681	587	1,633	3,901	8,914	11,559	7,404	27,877
1937 3/	1,265	608	1,837	3,710	9,195	15,635	7,862	32,692

1/ Includes powdered or flaked; scouring soaps, pastes, bricks, and scouring powders; shaving soaps, creams, powders, and sticks; medicated and all other soap when reported. These data are the total of items separately reported.

2/ The increase in imports came in between October 1934 and September 1935, the period after the 3 cents per pound excise tax was placed on the major imported soap oils before the same rate of tax was imposed on "articles. . .manufactured. . .wholly or in chief value from any one or more of the oils subjects to. . .tax."

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Table 8.-Oleomargarine: Production and materials used in manufacture, United States, April-May, 1937 and 1938

Item	1937 1/		1938 1/	
	Apr.	May	Apr.	May
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Oleo oil	1,359	1,122	1,412	1,354
Oleostearine	279	275	240	274
Lard neutral	173	151	138	114
Oleo stock	158	115	163	152
Total animal	1,969	1,663	1,953	1,894
Cottonseed oil	14,789	12,557	11,422	9,958
Soybean oil	2,752	1,490	2,356	2,053
Peanut oil	395	194	275	257
Corn oil	64	118	46	11
Total domestic vegetable 2/	18,000	14,359	14,099	12,279
Coconut oil	4,096	4,094	8,981	7,759
Palm-kernel oil	1,136	834	560	470
Babassu oil	3,032	2,617	971	685
Palm oil	164	157	---	---
Rice oil 3/	---	---	34	18
Total foreign vegetable 4/	8,428	7,702	10,546	8,932
Total fats and oils	28,397	23,724	26,598	23,105
Milk	6,359	5,244	6,063	5,509
Salt and other miscellaneous	1,611	1,346	1,446	1,267
Production of oleomargarine	34,349	28,741	32,641	28,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Ordinarily domestically produced.
3/ Bureau of the Census; probably oil imported from Japan.
4/ Not domestically produced.

Compiled and computed from reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.